Received & reviewed
7-10-18

TO: Chief Travis Forbes
FROM: Captain Brian Wilson
DATE: March 16, 2018
RE: 2017 Use of Force (UOF) Analysis

An analysis was conducted on UOF incidents as reported during 2017 by Lee's Summit Police Officers. The goal is to identify specific needs, patterns, or trends for the upcoming year's Defensive Tactics program. This could be things such as training equipment, training topics, and/or possible modifications to the UOF General Orders.

The following charts will provide a breakdown of the **46 UOF incidents, with 30 various situations during 2017** and will show a comparison to 49 incidents involving in 2016 and 74 incidents in 2015. There are not any one event showing a marked increase, suspicious vehicle events produced 3 incidents more than 2016.

1. Type of Event/Call:

Incident Summary #D-5	2015	2016	2017
TYPE OF EVENT/CALL			
Accident Investigation	0	0	1
Agency Assist	1	1	0
Armed Disturbance	1	0	1
Assault	2	0	1
Assist Another Agency	1	0	0
Assist on Arrest	1	0	0
Bicycle Check	0	1	0
Burglary	1	1	1
C & I Driver	1	0	0
Car Stop	3	3	1
Check Welfare	1	2	1
Crash	0	0	1
Detention Processing	1	0	0
Detention Situation	12	12	6
Disturbance	11	6	4
Disturbance - Noise	1	0	0
Disturbance - Physical	0	0	1
Domestic Violence	8	5	2
DWI	1	1	1
DWI Checkpoint	0	1	0
DWI MVA	0	0	1
Fraud	1	0	0
Fleeing	0	0	1
Intoxicated Party	1	0	1
K9 Track	0	0	1
Mental Health	7	2	0
Motorist Assist	0	0	0

Pedestrian Check	2	1	0
Property Damage	0	0	2
Protective Custody	0	0	1
Pursuit	2	1	1
Residence Check	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	1
Runaway	0	2	0
Search Warrant	0	1	1
Shoplifting	1	0	1
Stealing	1	3	3
Stealing in Progress	0	1	0
Stolen Auto	1	0	0
Stolen Property	1	0	0
Suicidal Party	5	1	2
Suicidal Party - Armed	0	0	1
Suspicious Party	1	0	1
Suspicious Vehicle	1	0	3
Traffic Stop	1	1	1
Transport Prisoner	0	0	0
Transport to Hospital	0	0	0
Trespassing	0	1	0
Unresponsive Person	0	0	0
Unruly Detainee	2	0	0
Vehicle Check	0	1	0
Warrant Service	1	1	2
TOTAL	74	49	46

2. Type of Action Used: 46 UOF incidents – 21 Different Types of Force

Of the 46 UOF incidents Officers used 21 Different Types of Actions, (type of forced used). The number of UOF incidents are slightly down from 2016 (49 incidents) and a sizable decrease since 2015 (74 incidents). The continuing decrease in the use of balance displacement from 20 in 2016 to 12 in 2017, is a positive trend in part to the change in training. With the change in training, the increase in joint locks from 4 in 2016 to 17 in 2017 is consistent with training. Utilizing joint locks instead of balance displacement techniques maintains better control of the subject, rather than allowing subjects to fall to the ground. This also mitigates injuries and additional follow up UOF techniques, associated with balance displacements.

Subject Summary #G-11	2015	2016	2017
ACTION USED			
Arm Bar	0	0	1
Balance Displacement	31	20	12
Baton	0	1	0
Clamp	2	2	3
Empty Hand	0	0	2
Grabbed Arm	0	2	1
Helmet	0	1	0
Joint Lock	14	4	17
K-9 Bite	5	1	4
K-9 Released	0	0	0

Kicked Door Open	2	0	0
Leg Irons	2	0	0
Leg Restraints	1	0	1
Leg Sweep	0	1	0
LVNR Level 1	1	4	1
LVNR Level 2	0	1	1
LVNR Level 3	0	1	1
Physically Restrained	0	1	0
Pressure Points	0	3	2
Pulling	1	0	0
Pursuits	4	1	4
Restraint Chair	18	11	9
Shackles	0	1	1
Soft Empty Hand	1	1	1
Spit Hood	1	2	3
Stop Sticks	1	1	0
Strikes	2	6	1
Taser	16	9	8
Weapon Discharged	0	1	2
Wrap	23	12	18
Wrist Locks	1	6	0
TOTAL	126	93	93

3. Reason For Force: 49 Incidents - 7 Reasons for Force Used

Of the 46 UOF incidents Officers used 10 Different reasons force was used. The primary reason for force during 2017, was to maintain/regain control and to effect the arrest. This has been the consistent reason for force the past three years.

Incident Summary D11	2015	2016	2017
REASON			
Active Aggression	2	0	0
Active Resistance	1	0	0
Affect Arrest	6	9	3
Agency Assist	1	1	0
Aggravated Active Aggression	1	0	0
Assault on Officer	0	0	1
Defend Another	1	0	2
Defend Another Officer	0	0	1
Defend K9 Handler	1	0	0
Defend Self	0	0	1
Effect Arrest	6	0	0
Felony	1	0	0
Fled Scene	1	1	0
Fleeing	0	0	1
Maintain / Regain Control of Subject	31	24	27
Officer Safety	1	0	0
Prevent Escape	1	0	1

Restrain Subject for Safety	11	11	8
Subject Displays Violent Behavior	8	3	1
Verbal Non Compliance	1	0	0
TOTAL	74	49	46

4. Risk Factor: 46 Incidents - 33 Subjects were using Drugs, Alcohol, and/or had Mental Health Issues

This represents the majority of individuals involved in UOF, which are under the influence or alcohol and/or drugs, as well as mental health issues. The difficult situation in this category is to determine when drugs, alcohol, and mental illness are combined to determine if one factor offers a greater risk.

Subject Summary Report G3	2015	2016	2017
RISK FACTOR			
Drugs / Narcotics	6	2	6
Drug / Narcotic / Intoxicated	3	3	1
Intoxicated	5	12	10
Intoxicated / Drugs / Narcotics / Mentally Disturbed	23	8	5
Enraged / Mentally Disturbed	21	19	11
Normal	11	4	9
Not Stated	4	1	1
Pursuit	1	0	3
TOTAL	74	49	46

5. Subject's Gender: 46 Incidents – 28 males / 16 females and 2 not stated.

During 2017, UOF was used on males 61% of the time and females 35% of the time, as compared to males 82%, females 14% in 2016 and males 69% of the time and females 28% of the time in 2015.

Subject Summary G14	2015	2016	2017
GENDER			
Male	52	42	28
Female	21	6	16
Not Stated	1	1	2
TOTAL	74	49	46

6. Subject's Race: 46 Incidents - 46 Different Subjects Involved, 2 subjects are not stated under the category.

During 2017, UOF based on race was broke down to represent 63% of subjects were White, 33% of subjects were African American, and 4% were not stated. This compares to White at 55%, African American 37%, Hispanic at 2%, and not stated at 4% in 2016 and 2015 which represented White at 65%, African American 26%, and Hispanic at 4% of the time.

Subject Summary G2	2015	2016	2017
RACE			
African American	20	18	15
American Indian	0	1	0
Asian	2	1	0
Hispanic	3	0	0
Not Stated	1	1	2
Unknown	0	1	0
White	48	27	29
TOTAL	74	49	46

7. Subject's Age: 46 Incidents – 46 Different Subjects Involved, 2 subjects are listed under the category of "unknown age." Reviewing the UOF by age, the obvious group of individuals during 2017 was in the age range between 18-25 years of age. The last three years, individuals between 18-45 are the main group of subjects involved in UOF by officers.

Subject Summary G1	2015	2016	2017
AGE			
Juveniles	8	3	8
18-25	17	16	15
26-35	24	12	12
36-45	17	14	7
46-55	4	2	2
56-65	0	1	0
Over 65	2	0	0
Unknown Age	2	1	2
TOTAL	74	49	46

8. District: The Detention Facility is in District 3 and contributes to greatest number of incidents in district 3, due to unruly prisoners. The UOF based by district offers a similar pattern over the past three years. District 3, which involves the detention facility, is tbe highest, as well as District 6 which incorporates the district with the highest number of bars and the district with the greatest calls for service.

Incident Summary D1	2015	2016	2017
DISTRICT			
1	8	3	2
2	4	2	0
3	28	17	10
4	5	3	4
5	3	2	6
6	13	8	13
7	6	7	7
8	5	2	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	2	1
Not LS	0	1	0
Not Stated	0	1	1
TOTAL	74	49	46

9. Day of the Week: Wednesday and Friday were the busiest days of the week for the UOF. No real explanation or consistent with any patterns, which could be qualified.

Incident Report C12	2015	2016	2017
DAY OF THE WEEK			
Sunday	9	8	2
Monday	5	10	7
Tuesday	9	2	6
Wednesday	16	5	10
Thursday	9	10	6
Friday	11	8	10
Saturday	15	6	5

TOTAL	74	49	46

10. Time of Day: The prime time for UOF during 2016 extends from 1200 hours through 0100 hours, which was consistent with the breakdown of UOF the two previous years.

Incident Report C13	2015	2016	2017
TIME OF DAY			
0000 – 0100	6	5	2
0100 – 0200	5	2	3
0200 – 0300	3	3	2
0300 – 0400	2	0	2
0400 – 0500	2	3	1
0500 – 0600	0	0	0
0600 – 0700	0	1	0
0700 – 0800	0	0	2
0800 – 0900	1	1	2
0900 – 1000	3	0	1
1000 – 1100	1	0	1
1100 – 1200	0	1	1
1200 – 1300	2	1	3
1300 – 1400	2	2	1
1400 – 1500	3	2	5
1500 – 1600	1	3	0
1600 – 1700	4	1	3
1700 – 1800	4	5	1
1800 – 1900	1	3	1
1900 – 2000	8	2	0
2000 – 2100	8	2	0
2100 – 2200	4	4	4
2200 – 2300	6	4	6
2300 – 2400	6	3	4
Unknown	2	1	1
TOTAL	74	49	46

11. Assault on Law Enforcement: The review of assault on law enforcement officers and detention officers for 2017, shows an increase from the previous year. The greatest increase involves state level felony charges from 1 in 2016 to 6 in 2017, which of the 6 charges, 3 were from the same incident. The number of municipal charges has remained consistent from 2016 to 2017 on LEOs at 12 per year, which is almost half from 2015 with 23 municipal charges. The major of the charges over the three years involved subjects under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, as well as mental illness.

Special Report	2015	2016	2017
ASSAULT ON EMPLOYEES			
Assault on LEO - CITY	23	12	12
Assault on DTO - CITY	0	0	2
Assault on LEO - STATE	3	1	6
Assault on DTO - STATE	0	0	0
Assault on LEO - Juvenile Suspect	0	3	3

Assault on DTO - Juvenile Suspect	0	0	0
TOTAL	26	16	23

Synopsis:

Upon completing analysis of 2017 Use of Force (UOF) Reports it revealed a decrease of 3 UOF incidents from 2016 and a decline from 2015 by 38%. The top three event types, representing a reduction of UOF, showing the greatest decrease over the past three years includes:
- Domestic Violence 8 in 2015 to 5 in 2016; to 2 in 2017
- Mental Illness 7 in 2015 to 2 in 2016; to 0 in 2017
- Detention Situations 12 in 2015 to 12 in 2016; to 6 in 2017
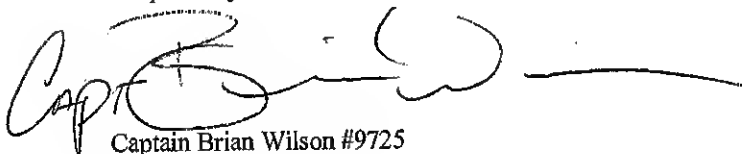
The downward trend in UOF in both DV and Mental Illness related calls for service in 2017 can be attributed the shift and focus in various in service training. Since the development of Reality Based Training in 2015, scenarios involving domestic disturbance calls and mental illness calls have been a priority focus. This scenario based training, better prepares officers to utilize de-escalation techniques and communication prior to using force. It was also accomplished by training twice a year in defensive tactics (including scenario training in both sessions) and one Reality Based Training (including scenario training). De-escalation training in firearms was implemented as well.

The UOF analysis did not reveal any patterns or trends indicating additional training needs, equipment upgrades or policy modifications are necessary at this time. Scenario based training will be observed to determine if this is a positive direction or an anomaly.

Training is improving the control of subjects, as observed in the shift away from balance displacement techniques to joint locks. The use of the WRAP increase back from 12 in 2016 to 18 in 2017; however the use of the Restraint chair in detention was a decrease from 2016 and an overall decrease of 50% from 2015. Even with the decrease in the use of these two restraint devices, it is still consistent with the training of the officers and detention staff, to utilize these devices, prevent additional UOF actions and reduce injuries to staff and subjects.

As always, UOF encounters will continue to be evaluated by the department and the training staff of defensive tactics.

Respectfully Submitted:

Captain Brian Wilson #9725
Administrative Division